A

Moody revival meetings, which once would set the religious life of the city into a ferment. have become sober and decorous in these days. Mr. Moody is concentrating his attacks upon Fifth and Madison avenues this week. Yesterday he conducted three services, one in an Episcopal, one in a Dutch Reformed, and one in a Presbyterian church. In the old times every meeting was a separate thing, and the man who missed one missed it forever. It's different newadays, for Mr. Moody delivered the same address three times, except that in his Presbyterian meeting he toned down the deprecatory references to new doctrines and emitted entirely the remarks upon the doctrine of election, which had been conspicuous in his Episcopallan and Dutch Reformed ad-

There were five or six hundred persons. seven-eighths of them women, in the Church of the Holy Trinity yesterday morning. The warning printed on the tickets that to insure admission, they must be presented before 10% o'clock was unnecessary. The church would have held twice as many as were present. Fifteen minutes before that hour Mr. Geo. C. Stebbins had appeared upon the platform alone. The tickets said, "and chorus," but this was explained atterward, when he asked any one who could sing "particularly" to come forward and take seats in the choir. women announced themselves as "particular" singers by leaving their seats in the body of the church and occupying the choir pews. Six more plucked up courage to take the same step as the meeting progressed, so fluxly there were a full dozen voices in the chorus.

Meantime Mr. Stebbins was leading the audience in singing "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." His voice is full and strong, but lacks softness. The music dragged sadly at first, and even "Blessed Assurance, Jesus is Mine," scarcely enlivened the audience.

As the clock pointed to the hour for the meeting to begin. Mr. Moody entered at a side door, accompanied by the rector of the church. Mr. Moody allowed into the big chair in the centre of the platform, and bowed his head on his hand for a moment. All the women stretched their necks and pressed their lips together in their determination to see him. When the song ended, he asked Mr. Stebbins to call for "Bleased be the Fountain of Blood," and after that the rector stepped forward and led in the Lord's Prayer, which he followed with a short invo-

Prayer, which is called a called.

"Let us have the eighty-fourth hymn," called Mr. Moody. When it was over Mr. Moody aroso, and, advancing with both hands raised above his head, as it to hush a tumult, said:
"Let us all unite in silent prayer."

There was silence for a few moments, and then Mr. Moody invoked a biessing upon the audiance, and for each particular member audience and for each particular member of it the special blessing needed. Then he said: "Let us all rise and sing the twenty-

of it the special blessing needed. Then he said: "Let us all rice and sing the twenty-second hymn."

He remained standing erect, with his hands behind his back, as Mr. Stebbins and the audience sang "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." His hair and beard have become gray since he legan his work as an evangelist, and he has become portly. He wears his beard quite long, and it bends where it rests upon his amne chest. He is as healthy looking about the face as a young athlete. Altogether, with his generous waistband, his hearty face, and his irongray beard, he resembles a prosperous German brewer more than a preacher.

There was a short prayer after the song, and then Mr. Stebbins and the contraite sang "Come Unto Me." At least Mr. Moody's time to talk came. He advanced a little, inva business-like way, with his right hand in his pocket and his left hand toying with the tails of his black cutaway coat.

"I want to call your attention," he said, "to

"I want to call your attention," he said, "to

"I want to call your attention." he said, "to one of Christ's promises of rest. It is contained in the text: "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Now, if that is true, it is one of the grandest promises in the world, isn't it? Probe your own heart, and down in the bottom you will find one want, one longing—rest. It is the demand of the world. The world is a restless one; you can hear its restlessness outside this church now. We are too often inclined to doubt the truth of God's promises because of disappointment over the non-fulfilment of church now. We are too often inclined to doubt the truth of God's promises because of disappointment over the non-fulfilment of promises that were not made to us at all, and some of God's richest promises go unclaimed. God made a promise to Abraham; I can't claim that. He made promises to the prophets; they were not for me. Some of God's promises were unconditional, and nothing in earth or perdition could prevent the fulfilling of those promises. Other promises were conditional. He told Abraham that his seed should be ache sands of the sea and his race a peculiar people. Has not that promise been fulfilled down to this very day? That was an unconditional promise. Again God promised a blessing and a curse. Can I get the blessing when I do deeds for which the curse is promised? But can I doubt the blessing when I do deeds for which his promised? Take God at His word; lay hold of His promises, and you won't be disappointed. God canfulfil every promise He has made.

"Remember that these promises are for each of you, I don't believe there's a person in the world so poor and unfortunate that he can't flud somewhere a promise that just fills his case. Take hold especially of this particular promise. It is a general one; it is God's proclamation to the whole world. "One unto me and I will give you rest."

"Why do men preek riches? Is it not be-

"Why do men seek riches? Is it not because they think they will find rest in wealth? But do they? If you want to find a man that the first they will find rest in wealth? But do they? If you want to find a man that the first to the wealty man. I have known some millionalies but I never knew a rested one. The more money they have the less rest. You can't buy it. I wouldn't have you look for rest among the pleasure seekers, either. Look at the crowds in the theates every night. Are they rested? They haven't re-tand they can't find it in the world. The world hasn't it. Nor I wouldn't have you go among three in place and power to find rest. Do you think you would find it in Washington? As soon as a man is in the lower House he wants to get into the upper, and when he's in the upper flouse he wants to get back again. There is no rest there. You would find no more of ill smong the crowned heards in Lureise. The young Emperer of there it. Loes the Car rest when he aust always suspect one servant of poisoning him and another of seesing to sheet him? That's not rest. You can't find it in the world. I lish't in the world. The world has been seeking it outside of God for 5,000 yours, and has never come near it yet.

"No such thing as rest was spoken of in the world util Jesus came. Moses never talked of rest. Neither did Elijah. They did not know what it was. None of the prophets or the parriarchs spoke of rest. It is one great evidence of Christis didnity that It's interest bought the idea of rest in o the world.

"Hyou can't come to Him as a saint, come as a liner. And remember that it isn't sins only that Christ will bore. It is burdens. Thee's lots of chasting seem to keep all their old toubles embalmed and often they take em out one by one and cry over em. and they thus for a line of the christis and the world. The world in the world they think of all the other troubles they are ever roing to have and cry over em. and they thus for a soon through line. I cau solve food a voice and earlies and pass that you were anothe

A Touching Example of Sensitiveness in

Confidential.
GENTLINEN: Are there not enough trust companies Shall we not unite in objecting to the proposed "Con We have nothing against the gentlemen who plan to start this new one, and regret to antagonize them in aur way, but it would appear time to act. What do you say ! Yours, respectfully,

The gentlemen whom President Roosevelt nd Secretary Van Sielen want to oppose but 'regret to antagonize" are Charles M. Fry. John C. Havemeyer, Hugh N. Camp, Robert Olyphant, William H. Wisner, William Potts, Henry A. Oakley, William Jay. Gordon Norrie. William Alexander Smith, Arthur J. Peabody. Robert S. Holt, and Henry M. Taber. They have announced by advertisement that they intend to organize a financial institution to be known as the "Continental Trust Company," and, though the Holland has been in existence only about two years, it believes, apparently, that a fence should be built around the field that it and its predecessors in the business occupy. As the manifest intendion of the promoters of the Continential Company is to organize under the general law governing trust companies. It is difficult to see in what way Messas, koosevelt and Van Sielen propose to compat them, for, so far as can be learned, none of the other trust companies will enlist in the movement under their leadership. have announced by advertisement that

### Reward Awaiting a Missing Mero.

From the St. Louis Gole Democrat.

BANGOE, Me., March 21. At the Castine Bangor, Me., March 21. At the Castine Custom House an elegant watch, a tribute to the heroism and skill of a lankee sallor, suitably inscribed and sent by the Canadian Government, awaits its owner, George Colson of Bucksport, Me.

On Sept. 19, 1889, the fishing achooner Arcostock, Capt. Alfred Bradford, of Gloucester, Mass., was homeward bound from the Georges, Whan eighty miles southeast of Martinious Rock they sighted the schooner G. L. Cotter of St. John, bound for New York. She had capsized in a squall, had been righted, but was nearly under water. The Captain and his wite had been washed off and drowned. The crew of four men were clinging to the rigging. When Capt. Bradford called for volunteers to assist him in rescuing the apparently doomed men. Colson responded. They hanched a light dory and pulled for the vessel. Added to the dangers of a tempestuous sea were those from floating weekage and bundles of lath and lumber, which had formed the deck load of the sinking craft, but finally they got to leeward. The exhausted men drouned into the sea and were then pulled aboard the boat, and later were landed in Gloucester.

The last heard of Golson was Dec. 5, a letter of that date reaching his sister from Rockland. As yet the Custom House officials have failed found any further trace, and relatives fear that accident or foul play has caused his death.

### From the Indianapolis Journal.

Yesterday afternoon a man standing upon the Post Office steps was seen to waver for a moment, then fall at full length. A crowd gathered, and he was carried to Blanchard's undertaking establishment on North Pennsylvania street. He was taken into a back room and placed upon a table, where he lay apparently unconscious. A few minutes later he orened his eyes. "Where am 1?"

"You're in the hands of the funeral director," was the reidy.

"White!"

"You're at the undertaker's."

He lay a moment apparently in deep thought.

"You're at the undertaker's."

The mother gathered the little one in the arms and the child said. "Mamma, I'd rather heaven were like this, and Jesus took me in his arms this way." The women wept at this, and Mr. Moody said:

"God help you to find rest on the bosom of Jesus."

There was mother song and a prayer, and

"You're at the undertaker's."

Well a moment apparently in deep thought. "Well I'm at right. I'm a square man. I raid for all the drinks I got. Whasher going to do."

Which do you prefer, the workhouse or shall we bury you."

You may send me to the workhouse or bury me: I don't care which. Then he

for a sort of annex meeting. Nearly all present remained and heard short addresses by the rector and others. Tickets for the subsequent meetings of the week were distributed to the audience, and Mr. Moody urged every one to take several and bring two or three Irlends Conference of the Central Traffic and West meetings of the week were distributed to the audience, and Mr. Moody urged every one to take several and bring two or three friends with them to-morrow.

The Collegiate Church at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue was well filled at the afternoon meeting, and the audience was a warmer one. The proportion of women was the same as in the morning. Its interest was reflected in the speaker, who threw himself more heartly into his address, and embellished it with more slie remarks and anecdotes. The audience laughed occasionally, but the story of the dying little girl brought no tears this time, although Mr. Moody put into it a lot of new and mathetic details.

In the evening the meeting was in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church at Madison avenue Presbyterian Church at Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, and the great building was crowded up to the very pulpit steps. Half of those present were men. Mr. Moody seemed to have more heart than ever in his address, but the fact that he was repeating it for the third time in ten hours hampered him. He seemed to be haunted at every sentence by the idea that he had heard aomething like that before. The story of the little sirtold with still more embellishment, drew out a few handkerchiefs. A large part of the audience stayed to the "alter-service." and this was followed by a prayer meeting for those seeking conversion, held in the chapel, and largely attended.

A NEW SOURCE OF NATURAL GAS.

Richness Struck Near Pittsburgh at a

Great Depth.

PITTSBURGH, March 25 .- The centre of the

oil and natural gas developments has another

feather in her cap. Thomas Liggett has dem-

onstrated a theory he has long held of another

sand under this city and vicinity that will pro-

duce gas and possibly oil. It is what is known

as the fifth sand of Washington, and from the

point at which the test was made, just east of the city, it was found at a depth of 2,442 feet

below Pittsburgh coal. The gentleman got his theory from the well drilled over a year ago

ew stratum. In this unfinished condition the well shows

the string of casing, which is supposed to with-stand a pressure of Sou to 1,000 pounds. The discovery is of the greatest importance, be-cause if the stratum process as thick and pro-ductive as it is believed it gives the city a new lease of life in the natural gas era by insuring a supply of fuel from an entirely new source.

ART FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Russell Sturgie's Idea is to Adorn School Rooms With Pictures, Mr. Russell Sturgis spoke yesterday afterneon before the Society of Pedagogy at the College of the City of New York on "The possi-bility of imparting ideas of art to children and

youth." Mr. Sturgis drew a distinction ba-

tween the teaching of drawing and the teach-

ing of art. "While I do not wish in any way to

discourage the teaching of drawing, I do want

to disabuse your minds of the belief that it is

the same thing as the teaching of art," he said.

"It is no use to teach a child art unless he has

some appreciation of art. A teacher must en-

deavor to find out who of her pupils have

really artistic impressions, and with these

pupils she can work to advantage. It would be

THE DUTCH VS. THE CONTINENTALS

Wall Street.

panies in this city received yesterday a com-

munication, of which the following is a copy:

R. B. Roosevelt, President; George B. Van Sic-

St. Nicholas Building,

len. Secretary.

No. 7 Wall street,

New York, March 24, 1880,

The Presidents of the various trust com-

orn Preight Associations. All of the railroads forming the Trunk Line, the Central Traffic, and the Western Freight Associations were represented at a conference held in this city vesterday to adjust lake and rail rates for the coming season. For the first time the Great Northern system was represented, and so was the Northern Steam

NEWS OF THE BAILBOADS.

ship Company, which is part of the Great Northern or Manitoba system. The subject of rates was first dealt with by a committee that reported in favor of the rates that were scheduled last year, or which were in force, that is, that lake and rail rates from the seaboard to St. Paul, by way of Duluth should be the same as lake and rail via Chicago that is, 81 cents per 100 pounds of first-class that is, SI cents per 100 pounds of first-class freight against \$1 per 100 all rail. The Great Northern people would not entertain such a proposition for a moment, and demanded a differential of 10 cents per 100 pounds on first-class freight and 3 cents on sixth class. The representatives of the roads between Chicage and St. Paul would not consent to such figures, though they signified their willingness to yield a differential. No conclusion was reached, and the meeting adjourned until today, when it is possible that the differences may be submitted to arbitration.

John Elwood a few years ago was living at Oneida, N. Y., as a poor boy with a widowed mother to support. He availed limself to the utmost of limited chances for getting an education. In 1878 he came to this city and began work as a clork in the office of the train despatcher of the Manhattan Elevated Rairoad. He worked his way up to the post of assistant train despatcher, and left this in 1831 to take a place on the Tehuantepee road in Central America. Next he was for four years assistant secretary of the San Antonio and Arkansas Rairoad Company, and was thenlintalled as assistant superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, with headquarters at Los Angeles. After him moths service in that blace he is now promoted to the post of general superintendent of the Pullman Company, with headquarters at Chicago, and having a salary of \$5.000 a year. He has just entered on his 33d year.

Third Vice-President Webb of the New York John Elwood a few years ago was living a his theory from the well drilled over a year ago at Duquesne, and decided to make the test east of town, in which it is believed the stratum is thickest, and consequently most productive. The drill was started on the Stoner farm, a mile and a half back of Verona and only three miles cast of the city line. The well was under way several months, and after going through what is known as the Murrayswille and all other sands the coveted stratum was encountered. As yet the drill has only punctured the top shell, and just here the tools were lost, thus preventing for a time a thorough tost of the new stratum.

Third Vice-President Webb of the New York Central Railroad said yesterday that plans had been prepared for important changes in the arrangement of the waiting comes into Grand Central station. The pans are not vet in such condition as to be ready for publication, but they will be before the middle of April. The most important change will be the removal of the Hudson River and Harlem italiroad waiting rooms from the Vanderbilt avenue side of the station will be removaled and one immense waiting room will not constructed in Forty-second street. This room will extend from the rondway opposite Fourth avenue to Vanderbilt avenue. When finished it will be the largest waiting room in the world. The reasons that led up to the complaints of strangers that trains were frequently missed because of the delay in finding out where the tiests offices of the different roads were located. The new waiting room will be a great improvement in appearance, also, will be brilliantly lighted, and will be first will be used for a driveway or carriages, from which passengers will be able to step right into the waiting room. The space on Vanderbilt arenum will be used for freight and express packages.

A Petersburg, Va. despatch says it is revort-Third Vice-President Webb of the New York

will be used for freight and express backages.

A Petersburg, Va., despatch says it is reported there that ex-Senator Mahone, Senator Don Cameron, and prominent capitalists of the North have purchased a controlling interest of the stock in the Nortolk and Western Railrond. An intimate friend of Gen. Mahone said that should Gen. Mahone said that see that the next tengress election the State would go Republican, and that in the next Republican National Convention the entitle Southern delegation would be for John Sherman for President, with a Southern man for Vice-President, with a Southern man for the Nortolk and Western Mahone. He also said that should Mahone secure a controlling interest in the road it would give a great boom to the State, and especially to the southeast section. The length of the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railrond, which extends from Norfolk to Bristol, is 40s miles, with a number of branch roads.

There is a railroad in this State which was

pupils she can work to advantage. It would be as useless to try to teach all children art as it would be to try to make them all poets or all musicians. A child, too, may very likely have stilstic impressions, but not the ability to convey thom. Too often the natural artistic instincts of children are checked by unappreciative teachers and parents.

"Take a miscellaneous body of people, composed of meral and political reformers, philanthropists, and others, and you will find that they have no more appreciation of art and that art speaks to them no more than in the case of a child of six or a savage. How many there are who regard investments in art collections as money thrown away."

Among the methods for teaching art to children Mr. Sturgis suggested that the school room should be decorated with objects of art, such as paintings and statuary, and the appre-There is a railroad in this State which was There is a railroad in this State which was opened has fall and which needed living within ten miles of it did not know was being built until it was announced as open and ready for business. The road is sixteen miles long, and extends from Frattsburgh, Steuben county, to the Eric Hailway, near Bath. Just what it was built for is not clear to any one outside of the locality it passes through, but it is alleged to be due to local pride. At the time it was oriented it was said that the Eric Hailway was tack of the road, but why was a mystery. A train runs each way daily over the road, except Sunday. room should be decorated with objects of artsuch as paintings and statuary, and the appreciation of these on the part of the pupils would indicate their artistic instinct. In this way it could be ascertained who of the pupils it could be worth while to try to teach art. For the purpose of procuring those objects of art an association might be formed and a fund raised. The power of design, the lecturer said, was usually developed late in life, and it was not prolitable to undertake to teach designing to children. Designers were generally men who had progressed far in art.

the road, but why was a mystery. A train runs each way daily over the road, except Sunday.

Since the booming days of the novel threefoot gauge railroads of the Braillord oil region,
which returned dividends of from 25 to 74 per
teent, on the money invested in them, but
which ceased to be of even ordinary profit to
their owners when the decline of that region in
oil production came, no railroad in this country has approached the one that gives Hot
springs. Ark. communication with the outside world by connection with the springs and the start in wheat out in Wisconsin. In those days
grain was shipped in sacks, and keynolds
marked all his sacks with a diamond-shaped
start in wheat out in Wisconsin. In those days
grain was shipped in sacks, and keynolds
marked all his sacks with a diamond-shaped
start in wheat out in Wisconsin. In those days
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start in wheat out in Wisconsin. In those days
grain was shipped in sacks, and keynolds
marked all his sacks of mensy, and sot
the name of Diamond Joe from his peculiar trade mark. He wont to Hot Springs
in 1870 to recruit his health, and the
twenty-two miles ride in a ramshackle
sta

A Chicago despatch says railroad officials A Chicago despatch says railroad officials generally are well bleased with the decision of the Susreme Court in the appeal from the Minnesota Supreme Court in the so-called Granger cases. The decision of the United States court is considered to mark a turning point in railroad legislation, General Manager E. P. Rippey of the Burlington says: "That decision is the first ray of buff we have had in a long time in the way of indicial decisions. It certainly seems to me that now it will be impossible to: a Legislature to pass a two-cent first bill and have it obeyed. Id on of think the decisions will affect the Boards of Railroad Commissioners in all the States. As I understand the matter, the Minnesota statutes give the Commission of the Minnesota statutes give the Commission of the State Boards have always been subject to review by the courts."

General Manager E. St. John of the Rock

and this has been declared illegal. In Iowa and other states the decisions of the State Boards have always been subject to review by the courts."

Gueneral Manager F. St. John of the Rock Island sold: "For years hostile legislation, especially in Iowa and strictly granger communities, has been cutting down railroad earnings. In far too many cases rates have officially pared down to a figure that will not pay operating expenses and fixed charges, not to mention dividends. Whenever the Western farmer has suffered through over-production, as in the case of the prosent corn trouble, or through the inequalities of the tariff, he has jumped on the railroads and pared down rates often with an utter disregard of whother the rates affected him or not. This paring down has reached a point where further legislative reductions amount to confiscation of the property by people to whom it does not belong.

"I think the action of the highest court in the country will call a halt on this class of legislation. We do not want to charge exception or probibitory rates. What we want is to make such fair and equitable rates as will enable us to maintain our lines in lires class order, build stone culverts in place of tresties, and pay fair and reasonable dividends and our interest on our dobt. This no railroad now doing business in Iowa can do at the present lowa tariffs."

Assistant General Manager J. F. Tucker, who ranks next to President Roswell Miller on the Chiego, Milwaukee and St. Paul, says be thinks the decision is a ray of hope to railroads oppressed by confiscatory legislation. Mr. Tucker's opinion is that instead of putting rates down so low as to be unprofitable, the authorities in the various States should compel railroads to maintain paying rates and sold emission has been paid. Expend the surplus on better facilities, sione culverts and sold emisland of efficiency. Milwest paying rates down so low as to be unprofitable, the communities through which it runs are identical and each should be a benefit to the other witho

GIBBS AND FISH WAVERING.

SAID TO RE FINDING THEIR INDE-PENDENCE UNSATISFACTORY It is Likely that the Bill They Opposed Requiring New York Police Justices to be Lawyers Will Pass the Assembly. ALBANY, March 25 .- It is now quite apparent that the bill requiring Police Justices appointed in New York city hereafter to be lawyers will soon be taken out of the Assembly Committee on Cities and passed. The bil was introduced in the Senate by Lispenard Stewart, and promptly passed. But it met

> ferred to the Committee on Cities, of which young Ham Fish and the Wicked Gibbs are prominent members. Both of these enterprising statesmen gave it out that the bill would never be taken out of the committee, and that it would die in one of the cubbyholes of the committee's room. Their opposition to it has a history, and is closely inertwined with the record of events in New York city in the last few months. It is a singuar fact that the present trouble of Tammany is attributed to the refusal of Mr. Croker and Mayor Grant to reappoint Police Justice Patterson. And Mr. Patterson's place has been made the chief factor in the opposition of Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs to this Police Justices bill.

There are all sorts of stories to-night con

with opposition in the Assembly, and was re-

cerning the connection of Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs with the recent events in New York city. Sitted down, they are that these two Republicans, with Mayor Grant and a high Federal official, were interested in the re-lection of Police Justice Smith as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of New York. Tammany wanted Mr. Smith reflected, and if this could be accomplished was ready to have Justice Patterson's successor named immediately. The man for the place was to be none other than Frank Raymond. While these negotiations were going on Senator Stewart introduced the lawyers' Police Justices bill and provoked the op-

going on Senator Stewart introduced the lawyers' Police Justices bill and provoked the opposition of Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs. who were
in the deal for Police Justices Smith. But Mr.
Smith was turned down and Mr. Patterson got
the Chairmanshir. Mayor Grant was then
called upon totappoint Mr. Raymond Just the
same. He declined to do this because a Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee
had been elected who was in strong opposition
to Tammany. When this was known Mr.
Fish and Mr. Gibbs began to back water in
their opposition to Senator Stewart's bill.
They also learned of a combination that was
to take the bill out of the Assembly committee's hands in spite of them.
It is an Interesting fact that three of the
World's Fair Republican bolters—Fish, Gibbs,
and White—are on the committee. And they
relied on the four Democratic members to help
them and thus provent action on the bill. But
it now transpires that Amirus of Erie, Gardenier of Columbia. Saunders of Rensselaer,
Weed of Kings. Hoag of New York, and Dinkelspiel, the County Democrat, are arrayed
agginst the Fish-Gibbs—White combination,
and will bring the bill out a all hazards. This
also made Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs more reluctant to continue their opposition. But they
are sore, too, asserting that Tammany has not
kept other pledges with them. In addition to
the refusal to appoint Frank Raymond to Mr.
Patterson's place, they have not received
any acknowledgment for their work with
Tammany in the World's—Fair measure.
During those troublous times they made it
known, so the stories to, that they could not
live by bread alone, and Mayor Grant sent for
Commissioner Henry D. Purroy and asked him
to make live or six places for the Fish-Gilbs
combination. Mr. Purroy, according to the
authorities, domurred, on the ground that it
was not good politics and the five or six places
have not been handed over, and Fish and
Gibbs are not particularly amiable when discussing the matter. With the waters flowing
over Tammany in New York city, it has been a It is also not now believed that they will take any prominent part in opposition to the rapid transit bill introduced by Senator Fassett. This, nowever, is only surmise. But the fact remains that Fish and Gibbs, the two high kickers in the Assembly against the Platt World's Fair measure, are ready to go slow and feel their way, and, if necessary renounce their friendly relations with Tammany Hall.

### OBITUARY.

Detective Sergeant John J. Creed was stricken with paralysis on his right side at so clock yesterday morning while sitting in a chair near the entrance to the cells at Police Headquarters. A physician was summoned from the Health Department and Mr. Creed was sent to his home, 260 East 121st street. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton attended him, but he dled at 2 's o'clock in the afternoon. He leaves a widow and six children. John J. Creed was born on July 4, 1852. He was appointed on the police force on Aug. 3, 1876, and was sent to the Mulberry street station. On Oct. 30, 1884, he was transferred to the Madison street station. where he did duty as a ward detective until June 28, 1887, when he was made a detective at Central Office. In the following September he

was promoted to detective Sergeant, W. L. Jackson, Judge of the Louisville Circuit Court, died yesterday morning of Bright's disease. He was 65 years old, and was once Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. He entered the Confederate army as a Cautain, and became a Brigadier-General, serving in all the battles around Richmond. After the war he removed to Louisville, and was for eighteen years Judge of the Circuit Court, leaving an unexpired term of five years.

Thomas Williams a life-long resident of

eighteen years Judge of the Circuit Court, leaving an unexpired term of five years.

Thomas Williams, a life-long resident of Vernon, N. Y., died there on Monday, aged 78 years. In early life he was a merchant, later a a United States revenue assessor, and more recently, for the period of twenty-one years between 1864 and 1885, he filled the post of National Bank Examiner.

Edmund Wolcott of Eatontown died on Monday, aged 73. He was one of the leading members of the Second Advent Church at Eatontown. He leaves a widow and several children. One of his sons, Bloomfield Wolcott, is an influential Monmouth county politician.

Gracio Wade, late leading lady in Frederick B, Warde's company, died in San Francisco on Sunday. She was a promising young actress, and had frequently appeared in this city. Her mother is a resident of New York.

David F, Clarke, a member of the law firm of Clough & Clarke of Manchester, N. H., died on Monday, aged 36 years. He was County Treasurer in 1884, and afterward a member of the Legislature.

Ira S, Little of Marathon, one of the oldest and best-known members of the Cortland county bar, died on Sunday, aged 70 years, He was well known as a writer of both prose and

and test-known members of the Cortland county bar, died on Sunday, aged 70 years. He was well known as a writer of both prose and verse.

Charles P. Biddle of the law firm of Cava-naugh, Atwell & Biddle. Omaha, dropped dead yelerday. He removed to Omaha from Phila-delphia, where he has relations.

Prof. Robert C. Morrison, President of Belle-wood Female Seminary, a noted institution near Louisville, died on Monday night. He was a Virginian by birth. Miss Ellen Rooseveit, youngest daughter and ast survivor of the family of the late Nicholas . Roosevelt of New York, died at Skaneateles

on Monday.

Fred Funke, proprietor of Funke's Opera
House, Lincoln, Neb., is dead at Las Vegas, N,
M., where he had gone to recover his health.

Josiah Crocker of Salem, Mass, died on Monday in his 88th year. He had interests in several of the Salem fleet of Indiamen. Dr. J. B. Thompson of Poughkeepsie died of congestive myoplexy at the Cooley House, Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

Springlield, Mass., yealerday.

A. A. Duly, chief engineer of the National Museum from the date of its foundation, died in Washington resterday.

Leonard W. Barrett, a young man well known in educational circles, died at Albany yesterday. Orrin Black, one of the oldest residents of Keene, N. H., died yesterday in his both year. Edward F. Carlton, a tauner of Salem, Mass., died on Tuesday, aged 70 years. William Mechan, an aged resident of Cohoes, died yesterday.

The Trustees Will Vote on Proxies. Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, formally refused yesterday to grant the application of H. M. Hitchings and Gen. Theofore B. Gates for an injunction restraining the lloard of Trustees of the Mutual Benefit Life Association from voting by proxy for members who could not attend. The amplication had been opposed the day previous by Gen. Clifford A. H. Bartiett. The election of four new direc-tors will accordingly be made by the trustees to-day without opposition.

Promite Posawa Star and Beraid.

Paris, Feb. 4.—It is now becoming the tashion when a duel is to come off for some triend of the adversaries to invite them to honor his grounds for the event, unst somewhat as a friend of the families places his manager of the disposal of a new! sion at the disposal of a newly married couple in which to pass their housymoon. It is thus that Co. Hollbecque handed over his grounds on the Belgian frontier to allow the Marrius de Moré, so of the Duo de Vallombross, and Camille Dreyrusof the Netton to exchange six

A LECTURE ON THE COMPLEXION. Madama Ruppert at the Fifth Avenue

No better evidence is needed of the interest that women take in the state of the complexion. or the possibility of bettering the same, than the sight which greeted the eye at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon on the occasion of Madame Ruppert's lecture. This popular dermatologist has been before the public for some time, and doubtless curiosity to see a woman who claims to have done so much for her sex attracted many to the theatre, but it is safe to say that no woman left the building without having received some practical suggestions in regard to the care of the skin which, if carried out, cannot fail of happy The theatre was packed from floor to roof with an audience composed chiefly of women, young, middle aged, and old, who greeted the lecturer with applause.

Madame Ruppert made a pleasing picture as she stood by the footlights. She is of me-dium height, slight and graceful in figure, has a sweet, intelligent face, and her gown of black velvet acted as a foil to a complexion which resembles peaches and cream.

The lecturer began by expressing her regret that so many ladies were obliged to stand, and promised that the next time she lectured in New York adequate accommodation should be provided. Continuing, Madame Ruppert said It is the duty of every woman to look as beautiful as she can, and although a handsome figure, hair, and features are all relatively important, to my mind nothing is so essential to beauty as a clear complexion.

"I am now going to tell you, ladies, how to wash your face and when. Many women wash it too often, and others not often enough. This is the way I wash mine. I use cold water, a good lather of soap, rub well with the wash rag, rinse thoroughly in clear water, and then dry. I do this just before retiring at night, and in the morning all that is needed is to wipe the in the morning all that is needed is to wipe the face off with a damp cloth. Using soap once a day is sufficient. Madame Ruppert emphasized the use of cold water, and illustrated the injurious effect of hot water by describing the hands of a washerwoman. Said she: "You all know of the rough and puckered appearance of her bands, which is due to their constant contact with hot soapsuds. Observe, too, that the right hand is the coarser of the two, owing to the greater tax upon it. Again, to illustrate, take a piece of fat meat. If you put it in cold water it will become smooth and firm; but if in hot water, flabby and wrinkled. At this point the lecturer gave two recipes, one of which will, by using regularly, keep the hands soft and white, and the other promote the growth and strengthen the lair.

using regularly, keep the hands soft and white, and the other promote the growth and strengthen the hair.

The first is: One gallon of soft water. X ounce of borax, I package of oat meal. Let these ingredients steep until the strength is all extracted from the oat meal. A little giverine may be added before bottling. In order to keep the decoction sweat it is sometimes necessary to use a small quantity of alcohol.

The second recipe is: One quart of pure bay rum, 'e cup of sail. I teaspoonful of canthurides, and I teaspoonful of castor oil.

Madame Ruppert, in speaking of the skin of the face, explained why blemistnes were more prevalent there than on any other part of the body, attributing the superiority of the body in this respect to the constant wearing of clothing, the frietlon from which keeps the pores of the skin onen. 'Any lady who will examine the fining of a sieve, particulary if the lining

ing, the friction from which keeps the peres of the skin open. "Any lady who will examine the fining of a sleeve, particulary if the lining is of a dark color, will see that it is covered with tiny white scales, and also that when bathing the same accumulation of loose scales will be noticed in the water."

For biemishes on the lace which are between the outside cuticle and the real skin, the "Bleach" acts as an irritant, removing the old cuticle and impurities and sillowing a new and pure skin to form instead. Diseases of the blood, such as "Erysipeias," "Seriofula," and the like, cannot be cured by the Bleach, but almost any other form of cription, even to Eczema, which is the most dreaded of all, are measurably belied and entirely cured by its use.

Its use.

In regard to birthmarks, Madame Ruppert cited the case of a gentleman who had been afflicted with one in the shape of a snake, which crossed the face diagonally, and simost encirculated and a snake in the use of crossed the face diagonally, and almost encircled the neck. By perseverance in the use of
the "likeach, 'the body of the snake has been
entirely removed and now only the tail remains to be erailcated. Superfluous hair cannot be removed permanently; scars cannot
be erased, and, alas, there is no cure for
wrinkles, except they be very slight surface
wrinkles. Here Madame Ruppert desired any
one in the audience who had questions to ask
to send them up by the usher, and several
scores of ladies availed them-selves of the permission. Here are a few of them:
"Can ecosis have good complexions?"
"Is there a cure for double chins."
"Are Turkish baths good for the complexion?"

on?"
Can nimples be cured?"
"What is your opinion of decollette gowns?"
"Can black moles be cured?"
"Is retiring enriv conducive to beauty?"
"Do you approve the use of cold cream and descripe."

glyceride?"
Is there any help for a red nose?"
Who, in vour opinion, has the best complexion in New York?"
Does not the use of Bleach irritate the "Who, in vour opinion, has the best complexion in New York."

"Does not the use of Bleach' irritate the skin and render it reashive to exposure."

In answering, Madane Ruppert said it was possible to entirely cure eczema, black heads, and pimples, and that during her experience she had only known of two cases of the last-named blemish that had not succombed to her treatment. "I fear," said the lecturer solemnly, "there is no cure for double chins. At least, I have never known of a case which was helped. Cold cream is good to use occasionally, but I do not recommend the use of glycorine on the face. Turkish baths are also good in moderation, say once in two weeks. I am decidedly in favor of going to bed early, and do believe that that the beauty sleep is that which precedes 12 clock. Ried noses come from a variety of causes other than the frequent imbibling of alcoholic potations and are usually caused by an overvious of coloring matter under the skin. By drawing this off the defect can be overcome. "My views in regard to decolicte toilets agree exactly with those of Mrs. Harrison, which probably you have all rend.

"In regard to the Bleach' irritating and making the skin sensitive, let me say. Some ladies are so anxions for quick results that they refuse to follow directions, and think by hurrying matters, applying the liquid oftener than pre-ribed, the good work will be hestened. A lady came to me one day and said: I am going to a party next week and would like to have these timples removed by that time.' Hers was a case that would requires months of constant treatment to effect a cure. I go out in all kinds of weather without a veil, and my face is never roughened in consequence. By following strictly directions no inconvenience will be experienced from the use of 'Bleach', and any one, even a 'cook,' can have a clear complexion."

In Madame Ruppert's opinion the most perfect complexion she had seen in this city belonged to a writer for a popular New York monthly. Near the close of the lecture the

In Madame Ruppert's oninion the most perfect complexion she had seen in this city belonged to a writer for a popular New York menthly. Near the close of the lecture the power of the "Bleach" was Rustrated in the person of Miss Sadle Cumnings, who was cured of black moles and has now an exquisite complexion; Miss Joyce, who was cured of "Eczema," and a young girl, one side of whose face is cleared from the black freekles, which still disfigure the other.

Two beautiful baskets and a large bouquet of exquisite pink and of white roses were passed over the footlights at the close of the lecture.—

Ade.

## Harvard College News,

CAMBRIDGE, March 25,-Bicycle racing is to have a more prominent place in Harvard's sporting calendar in the future, and to that end a new organiza-tion, to be known ar the Harvard Bicycle Racing Asso-ciation, has been effected. It is designed to promote a greater interest in cycling by encouraging the students to compete for suitable medals. All kinds of races will be arranged. Team races and individual matches be-tween students of different colleges will be made a feature of the programme, and in addition there will be semi annual road races and frequent hare and hound runs open to members of the university. The associa-tion intends to have a special die made, for its medals. The winners who break records will have special medals in inpur of such a victory.

The interscholastic and intercollegists races will receive the special attention of the Racing Committee. The latter are especially important because of the fluence they exert on the students who are preparing to

The latter are especially important because of the influence they exert on the students who are preparing to enter college, and who will therefore, have the advantage of experience when they are called upon to represent the university in the intercollegiate races and in the control of the property of the intercollegiate races and in the control of the mass field is to be improved by rale. In the country. The formation of his new racing association does not effect the standing of the large field in the country. The formation of his new racing association does not effect the standing of the large field in the country. The other is for pleasure. The two organizations are entirely separate, time is for racing purposes only, the other is for pleasure.

The interact shooting Club is undoubtedly the best college shouting club in the 1 nited States for it has been successful in simost every match it has had with similar organizations and numbers among it members in an expect of the large great and the control of the louse which feets the river, there is a large siding window sit feet across, and in front of the house are two pulsed walks for each size in the except he does not built a dumber of the large and the property of the college of the large and the property of the large state of the large and the property of the large state of the large and the property of the large and the large state of the large and the property of the large state of the large and the large state of the large state of the large and the large state of the l

BARTLETT COOKE VANISHES.

THE AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT CO.

A List of Employees Who Put Up Bonuses and Are Short Several Weeks' Wages-Secretary Stevens Got Some Collateral The occupants of "suite 170," 45 Broadway (Aldrich building) did not unlock the office door yesterday, and the "American De velopment Company" did not transact business. The clerical force spent the day looking for J. Bartlett Cooke, lately President of the company. It is not known when J. Bartlett Cook departed nor where he has gone. The last that was seen of him was when the janitor let him out at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. He had sat since 11 Saturday night at his desk arranging his affairs preparatory to his iourney.

These and many other particulars are the

statement of Mr. J. B. R. Tyler of 222 East Eighty-first street, who says he is a loser to the extent of \$3,500 and three weeks' unpaid salary. Mr. Tyler said yesterday that he had taken a place as chief clerk in one of the departments of the company about March 1, and after working for over two weeks had become dissatisfied with the company's prospects and had resigned, his resignation to take effect last Saturday. The resignation was accepted, and when he called his employer's attention to the fact on Saturday morning and asked for the \$500 cash security which he had given Cooke. the latter replied that he would "see him in a few minutes." This was at 10 A. M. At 10.15, or thereabout, Cooke left his office, and did not return until, as is understood, 11 o'clock that night, to remain until 3 A. M. and then depart.

Mr. Tyler says he invested \$3,000 in the American Development Company, which his friends and he himself believed to be perfectly secure. The company was formed about Aug. I, and the prospectus issued by its Prosident declares that the capital stock. "July paid," amounted to \$300,000. The Board of Directors was said to include G. B. F. Cooper, 10 Wall street; W.A. Miner, 6 Wall street; David Hennett, hing of 11 Wall street and W. L. Wright, President of the River and Rallway Electric Light Company. These genllemen are said to have been at one time members of the Board of Directors, but to have withdrawn entirely. The name of Townsend Percy, Vice-President of the Globe Light Company, 6 Wall street, is also used. He is said to be in London and to know practically nothing of later events. Charles Wendell, who was said to be treasurer of the company, was never seen at the office, Mr. Tyler says.

"It is said that the British Commercial Corporation, Limited, of 31 Lombard street, London, E.C., who are quoted as London correspondents, threatened prosecution if their names were not withdrawn, and that from the cate of their letter. Cooke stopped the issue of his pamphlets.

Having organized his company, which was organized for the purpose of securing control, either by purchase or otherwise, of bodies of agricultural, timber, and mineral lands, ranches, water powers, miniug properties of all kinds, manufacturing and other industrial enterprises, and the securities of railways, gasworks, water works, electric light and other exponents and correspondence, demanding eash security from each and trying to induce them to invest in the company whenever he thought it possible. Mr. Tyler holds the correspon fact on Saturday morning and asked for the \$500 cash security which he had given Cooke

weeks' salary, also. J. Lynch. 205 East Twentieth street, \$300 and ree weeks' salary. Charles Wallace, 250 Clinton street, \$250 cash

and two weeks salary. W. C. King, 39 Clinton place, \$200 and four w. C. king, 39 Clinton place, \$200 and four weeks salary.

James McDonald, 125 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, \$250 and five weeks salary.

F. D. Dunn, who occupied the position of Assistant Secretary and was induced to subscribe \$2,000 to the capital stock, lost \$300 security and wages.

Fred. M. Stevens, Secretary of the company, and to be a vicinity to the external of \$2,000 to the capital stock, lost \$300 security and wages.

\$2,000 to the capital stock, lost \$300 security and wages.
Fred, M. Stevens, Secretary of the company, is said to be a victim to the extent of \$3,000 cash, but he holds \$14,000 worth of the stock of the company, which tooks turned over to him, presumably, before leaving. In a letter which Cooke left he mentions incidently that he retains \$30,000 of the stock.

It was stated vesterday that Sheppard Knapp & Co. had a judgment had a judgment against the company for a large balance overdue on a carjest bill. Mr. Tyler states that \$71 is still due on office furniture, that \$20 only had been paid on the sofa, and that rent for the last two months remained unpaid.

Affairs at 45 Broadway were conducted very loosely. When Cooke was present the clerical force worked, or presended to; when he was away they amused themselves. The office had correspondence with the Shark litver Water Company on a project to furnish a water supply to Asbury Park and adjacent places; with the Maiana mines of Nova Scotia, organized with \$350,000 capital, and with the Santo Domingo Sugar Company, New York. Cooke conducted, as a supplementary project, the "Helical Rolls Company, incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, capital stock \$2,000,000. (Stock full paid and unassessable. See pambellet.)

Ecooke is described as a man 5 feet 5 or 6 inches tall, about 45 years of age, dark hair and heavy moustache slightly streaked with gray. He dressed well, and wore consulcationally large G. A. R. emblem in the lapel of his coat. He lived for a time at the Hotel Markorough.

Inquiry here revealed the fact that he came in about Feb. 15 last, registered and remained until March 13, when he departed without leaving his new address.

TRENTON, March 25 .- The bill giving cities in this State power to tax circuses as much as in this state power to tax circuses as much as \$500 a day license was beaten in the House of Assembly by a close vote. The news is halled with glee by the score of circus owners who are wont to bring their shows through New Jersey yearly.

### Steel Trod on Blike's Toes.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 25 .- Alanson Silke and Daniel Steel, young men living at Mount Union, had a quarrel on Fob. 22 last on account of Steel stepping on the toes of blike on coming from church. They had a fight over the affair, when Steel stabled blike in the back, from which he died resterday evening. Steel has been arrested on the charge of murder.

WILCOX, Ariz., March 25,-The west-bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific encountered a broken rail east of this point early countered a croken rail east of this point early this morning. Four coaches were thrown from the track and one of them completely over-turned and dragged some distance before the coupling broke. None of the passengers was seriously injured.

#### A Former Millionaire Dies Poor.

Cricago, March 25 .- The will of the late J. Young Scammon was admitted to probate \$250. This was not a surprise to those who were familiar with the financial history of the dead ploneer. Mr. Scammon was considered one of the richest men in Chicago before the great fire. Much of his estate went up in smoke, and what was left was engulfed in the panic of 1872.

From the Savannah News. The demand for full-grown alligators for The demand for full-grown alligators for Northern museums and a unriums begins with the warm days of the spring, and many an alligator's retreat has been carefully marked by the alligator catchers, who, when the signs are rise, will dig the saurians out and self them at from \$1 to \$2 per foot, according to the length of the animals. The neuroes loop topes around the big alligators and drag them out in triumph.

#### A Pane of Glass that Weighs a Ton. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Kokomo, March 21.—The largest plate of glass over cast in the world was drawn from the annealing furnaces at the Diamond plate glass factory at Kokomo, Thursday afternoon, it measures 145 by 195 inches, weighs 2,000 pounds, and is perfect.

#### Wheeling,

Measrs. Wickes and Isbell, two rromising racers of the Kings County Wheelmen will compete in all landem races this season. the Kings County Wheelmen will compele in all landem races this seasons.

W. H. Meeteer, the present captain of the Brooklyn Blergle Cibb, is rouning independently for the office again this season.

Lieut schmidt and Capt. Perkenpine of the figired Wheelmen of Philade-phia will bind a five mile match race over the Lancasier pike on april 3h. Some twenty members of the Brooklyn Bleyele Cibb will secure mileage medical at the April meeting of the club for road work during the mass season.

A "stag" entertainment will be held by the Hudson County Wheelmen at their cub house 6.5 Community awayense Jersey City Heights, on April 10.

The Philadelphia whiselmen promise to do all in their power to make the annual Century run of this year a success provided it is indeer proper inadership.

The entertainment tendered, by the New York Breyele

The entertainment tendered by the New York Strycle Club to the knowing boys at their mint house on Minday evening sellpsed anything ever before attempted by the olib

the following members of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelbhia have aguined their intention of coming on and participating in the great Century run in June Measur Dulsen, Whitesides, Deen, Schall, Holidahery, Keion, Fleming, Carr, Hare, Hahl, Allen, Stramburger, Garrigues Walker, A. Allen, Bulmar, McCuna, French, Mawkherse, Bromby, and Wilberger.

CURED OF BRONCHITIS AND CATARRE

WILLIAM MILLER OF GREENPOINS TELLS A WONDERFUL STORE.

He Says He Couldn't Speak and Got So Wat He Couldn't Work or Eat Until He Word to Drs. McCoy and Wildman-Ho's a Well



WILLIAM MILLER, 300 MANHATTAN AV.

WILLIAM MILLER, 300 MANHATTAN AV.

(ireenpoint, Long Island.

"My head was stopped up and I was troubled with headaches. I got so weak I wasn't able to work couldn't eat either. I had suffered with bronchitts and catarrh for five or six years. The 10th of January seat the day i went to 11rs. McCoy and Wildman. By threat was so wore it was air raw. There was a wheeling in my breath, and there was a continual tickling is my hroat. My throat was dry and raw.

"I felt tired and weak all the time. I feel all right now. Drs. McCoy and Wildman have cured me of bronchitis and catarrh. I've got a good appetite new. No more headaches and no more trouble with my lungs, My throat is well. In fact, I'm all right now. I had good able to good deal before I went to Drs. McCoy and Wildman, but never got much relief."

DOCTORS

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If you live at a distance write for a symptom blank, Address all mail to N.o. Frant 42d st.

Office bours—0 to 11 A. M. All 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M., ally. Sondaya 8 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S ARMY.

Demonstration" in Association | Hall-Also a Collection. The New York City Division of the Salvation Army held what it called a "demonstration" in Association Hall last evening. The

staff, band, and officers, male and female, occupied seats on the platform, and beside her tall husband sat Mrs. Ballington Booth. Marshal Booth opened the exercises by saying. "God bless everybody." "Amen." shouted

the Salvationists in the audience. "Everybody who is nicely saved will say Amen." he added. Many besides the uniformed Salvationists shouted "Amen" this time. Then he got them to sing Salvation hymns to jolly tunes, and when they were singing the third he called for a

hymns to jolly tunes, and when they were singing the third he called for a "wave offering." Straightening handkerchiefs were pulled out and waved all over the hall. The waving white was relieved now and then by small flags borne by the more youthful Salvationists. Among these was Mrs. Booth's golden-haired baby boy, Willie, who waved his flag with enthusiasm as he sat in the lap of a Salvationist in the front row where his mother could see him.

Marshal Booth said that 350,000 persons attended their meetings every Sunday night. Then he called upon some of the Salvationists to recite their experiences. When a score or more had told their story Marshal Booth summoned the Rev. Dr. Wilson of St. George's, also an Englishman, to the platform. Dr. Wilson or said that he was once what is harder to convert than a drunkard—a bigot—but that seventeen years ago he had found Jesus in the Salvation barracks in Kingston, and had learned to know the fellowship of Jesus as he had never known it before. Then a collection was taken, and it was announced that \$350 was raised.

Mrs. Booth ended the demonstration with an address, in the course of which she spoke of "poor sin-cursed fashionable society, in which there are proportionately as many drunkards as there are in the siums and as many women less to Christ as there are who walk the

Bouncing the Cherokee Boomers.

KANSAS CITY, March 25 .- Reports from the Cherokee Strip of the movements of the military there indicate that there was considerable activity among the troops to-day. The scouting party sent out by Capt, Hayes, now in camp at Ponca, brought in three bunches of boomat Ponca, brought in three bunches of boomers, and sent them out of the territory under erecort. Through Ponca settlers in great numbers are making their way out of the strip toward the north and south. At Caldwell, Kannust north of the Cherokee Strip, Pat O'Connor, a leading business man, and H. S. Dill, a lawwer, were arrested by the command of Capt. Woodson for invading the strip and attempting to rebuild Cherokee City, the settlement of four houses that was torn down by the troops on last Saturday. The other detachment of the cavalry is at work in the central portion of the strip, remote from any telegraph station.

A Party of Deluded Immigrants. PITTSBURGH, March 25 .- A party of for-

eigners, who landed here to-day, were found to be a portion of the 600 German and Hune garian miners whom a New York employment agent had hired to go to work at Punxsutawney. when they arrived there they found a big strike in progress and that the company store absorbed all their wages. Some 300 of them quit last week and scattered all over the coun-try. They denounced the New York employ-ment agent, who had misrepresented affairs to them in every way. Many are on their way back to Germany.

Alliance Agricultural Works, STAUNTON, Va., March 25,-Major George

Chrisman, Jacob Wissler, and Mr. Prince. representing the Farmers' Alliance of the United States have concluded to establish the Alliance Agricultural Works at Iron Gate, Allegiany county. Va. The works will employ from 300 to 500 hands, and their products will zo to every sub-Alliance in the country representing 4,000,000 members.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 25 .- On account of wet weather Mr. Stevenson, the father of Mrs. Birchall, and party kept close to the

house to-day.

Information has been received from the Rev.
Mr. Poliv of Saffron Walden father of D. R.
Pelly, that he has been in communication with
different persons in England who have had
has hoes deadings with Birchail, and finds that
all have reason to regret they had anything to
do with the man.

Pimples
Blotches

APR EVIDENCE That the blood is ARREVITENCE. That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

SSS E

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cared me.

J. C. Jones, City Marshal, Fullon, Arks Treaties on Blood and Skin Disease mailed to the state of the severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A severe case of the severe case o